

RHINE CITIES SET UP NEW REPUBLIC IN GERMANY

...being identical with corresponding sections of the German Treaty, Part VI, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and Part XL, with aerial navigation, are also identical except for the substitution of terms, and are likewise omitted. Part XIII, of the German Treaty, containing guarantees of execution, is not included in the Austrian Treaty. The preamble is longer and more detailed than in the German summary and is as follows:

"Whereas, On the request of the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, by the principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and

"Whereas, The Allied and Associated Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 23, 1914, by the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and

"Whereas, the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a Republican Government, and

"Whereas, the principal Allied and Associated Powers have already recognized that the Czechoslovak State, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state, and

"Whereas, it is necessary while restoring peace, to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the Government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity,

WAR WILL CEASE WITH ACCEPTANCE OF TREATY.

For this purpose the high contracting parties, duly named,

"Who, having communicated their full powers, found it in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

"Austria is recognized as a new and independent state under the name of the Republic of Austria.

"From that moment on, subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Republic of Austria.

BOUNDARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE.

The northern frontier, facing Czechoslovakia, follows the existing administrative boundaries, formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the upper and lower Austrian provinces, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmünd and Teubitz, and along the river Moldau.

The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers at a later date. In the eastern part (the line) passing just east of Hietburg crosses the Drava just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drava as to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, place to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

BOUNDARIES OF OTHER NATIONS ARE RECOGNIZED.

The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, The Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and the Czechoslovak state as at present or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which though outside the new frontiers of Austria have not at present been assigned to any state under-taking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE.

Austria recognized the complete independence of the Czechoslovak state,

including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members before nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

THE SERBO-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.

Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles.

A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of the Sava is reserved. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ROMANIA AND RUSSIA.

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Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

RUSSIA.

Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. She is to accept definitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all Governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian Empire. The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present treaty.

Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1829 by which Belgium was established as a neutral State and her frontiers fixed, and to accept in advance any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and associated powers.

ACCEPT ALL AGREEMENTS OVER TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Austria accepts all the arrangements which the Allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Austria, or by her nationals and not dealt elsewhere with. Austria accepts all arrangements with the Allied and associated powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the Treaty of 1864.

In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minority are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given Austrian nationals of no German speech for the use of their language before the courts.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident facilities are to be given in the schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations. Austria renounces all right to titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the Allied and Associated Powers and under-

standing to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal Allied Powers in relation thereto. The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German Treaty except that especially in the case of China there is not need for so great details.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WARSHIPS SURRENDERED TO ALLIES.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are to be finally surrendered to the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be dismantled and treated as merchant ships.

All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary, shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines even for commercial purposes, is forbidden. All naval armaments, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies.

CLAUSES RELATING TO AERIAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The allied powers practically the same as in the German Treaty except for the 100 airplanes and their personnel which Germany is allowed to retain until October to search for mines.

General: Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow any Austrian National to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign power.

The section on penalties is identical with the German Treaty except for the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany.

The section on reparations is reserved. The financial clauses are reserved. Economic clauses, except in certain details such as shipping, similar to those in the German Treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for foreign Austro-Hungarian Nationals acquiring an Allied Nationality. Similar to those in the German Treaty, relating to the inhabitants of Alsace Lorraine, their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their governments.

Austria is to recognize any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their Nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operates in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

Freedom of Transit: The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German Treaty except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory, in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

Miscellaneous provisions are, after necessary substitutions, virtually identical with those of the German Treaty. The treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and three principal powers and to be effective for the individual states on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

AUSTRIANS CONCILIATORY IN RECEIVING PEACE TERMS, PLEAD, "DON'T CRUSH US"

Chancellor Renner in Speech Replying to Clemenceau Said Hoover Saved People From Starvation.

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—In a ceremony attended by delegates from the Allied and associated nations and those from Austria, parts of the peace terms for Austria were presented today. The Austrian delegation was informed that it would have fifteen days in which to reply to that part of the treaty which was to-day delivered.

M. Clemenceau, President of the Conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive. Secretary of State Lansing and Henry White were the first American representatives to reach St. Germain. They were followed by Arthur J. Balfour, Premier Orlando of Italy and Premier Paderewski of Poland.

At 12:10 o'clock President Wilson had not arrived, and the ceremony of presentation was delayed somewhat. The President reached St. Germain at 12:14 o'clock. A puncture in the tire of his automobile had held him up on the way.

President Wilson's automobile mishap occurred at St. Cloud. While the punctured tire was being mended an army car passed. It was commanded by the President's party and the President and Rear Admiral Grayson drove at high speed to St. Germain.

The Austrian representatives arrived at 12:32 o'clock, entering the chamber by a rear entrance. The delegates were attired in conventional morning dress. The Austrians were escorted in by an Italian officer. Immediately upon their arrival the session was formally opened by Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, immediately began his address.

Premier Clemenceau informed the Austrians that no oral discussions would be allowed, and that all written observations must be submitted within a maximum period of fifteen days.

Clemenceau, who spoke for only three minutes, finished speaking at 12:39. His speech was then translated into English, Italian and German, and the treaty was presented to the Austrians at 12:39.

Following translation of Renner's speech into English and Italian, Clemenceau asked if the Austrians had any more to say. They replied in the negative.

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This information was brought to the Aero Club of America by P. G. Godes Grant of Port Washington, who on Saturday was fishing on the edge of the West Cornwall woods. Several times, he said, he heard the drone of an airplane motor coming from the direction of the woods but saw no plane in the air. He did not know James was missing and did not investigate.

West Cornwall is directly in the path of the route that would be taken by the missing aviator and the assumption is that he was forced to land in the woods, was injured and has since been running his motor at intervals to attract attention.

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"I have flown over the ground," said President Hawley, "and much of it is over dense woods. I am afraid that his machine has been sent down and struck a tree and that he has had a leg broken or been crushed, making him helpless in getting assistance. His machine could not have been blown out to sea, for he had received explicit instructions to keep to the right of all bodies of water he might see."

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And the hot dog which always retailed for a nickel had been raised to a dime! Only a short year before a hot dog and the growler were to be had for the same price. The combination is still served for the same price on Manhattan Island, while at Coney a beer and hot dog cost as much as a whole bath in the ocean. Beer costs down there by the winking waves as much as an ante-bellum cocktail or a highball and with not one-third of the exhilarating stuff in it.

The increase was the shock of their lives to the Sunday crowds and many of them haven't recovered from it yet. It meant a big difference to a family man, and the only way he found to beat the game was by ordering "portions." As is done in expensive restaurants, three for two was common in a party, while others contented themselves with the product of the pump. But the weather wasn't the only thing that made them hot.

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Other resorts within the city limits will also be investigated should it become necessary. The Mayor's decision was arrived at after he had been informed by The Evening World of the conditions that prevailed yesterday at Coney.

The Mayor was told that beer in some instances was dispensed in false bottomed, side-handled, old-fashioned excursion boat glasses. These contained about a swallow and a half. A ninety pound man who had arrived at Coney Island on the B. R. T. required six glasses of the 15 cent swallows to quench his thirst and cool his wrath.

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"It seems to me that if there is a combination of profiteers at work in Coney Island we ought to find it out," said the Mayor. "Unscrupulous combines that would deprive women and children of sufficient cool drinks because of prohibitive prices such as twenty-two cents for a glass of soda, ought to be run out of business or put in jail."

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